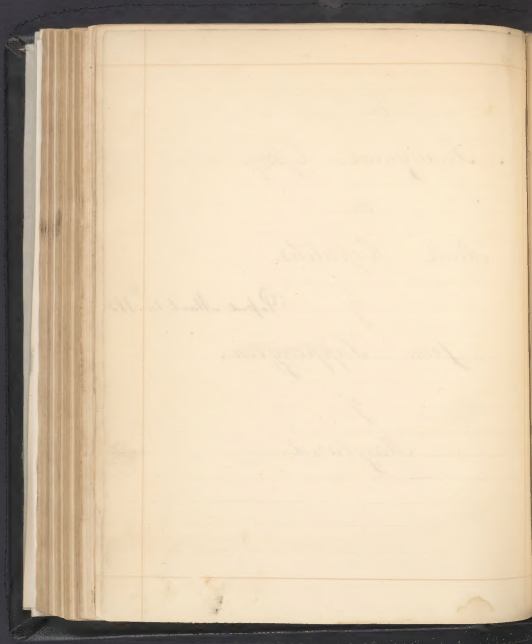


An
Inaugural Essay.
on
Acute Hepatitis.

by Paper Read March 14th. 1825.
John Lappington.
of
Maryland.



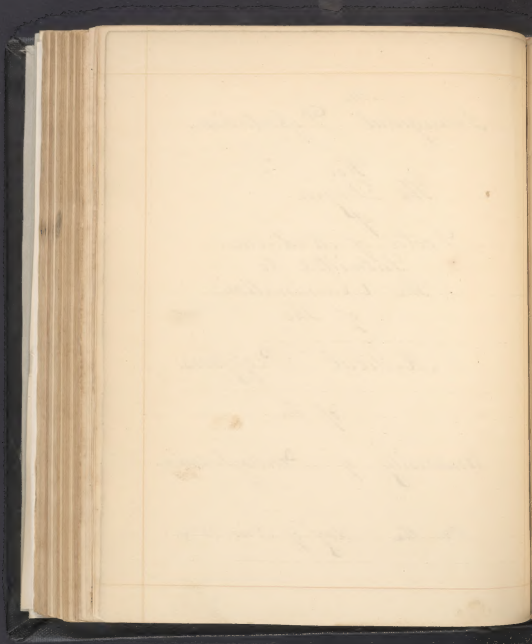
An
Inaugural Dissertation.

For
The Degree
of
Doctor of Medicine.
Submitted to
The Examination.
of The

Medical Professors.

of The
University of Pennsylvania.

On the day of Novr 1824



Hepatitis.

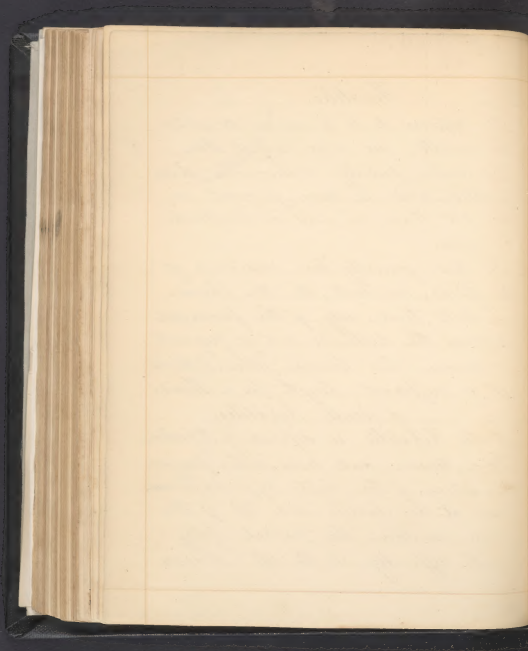
It appears to be a disease to which the adults, are more subject than those under puberty; males, more than females, and is more frequent in the hot than in cold or temperate climates.

It has generally been considered of two kinds; one Acute, the other Chronic.

I shall treat, only of the former; not because the latter, is not of frequent occurrence, but because either, I think is of sufficient length for a Thesis.

of Acute Hepatitis.

Acute Hepatitis is defined by Broussais Fever, tension and pain, either pungent or obtuse, of the right hypochondrium, pain at the clavicle and top of the right shoulder, the patient lying with difficulty on the left side;

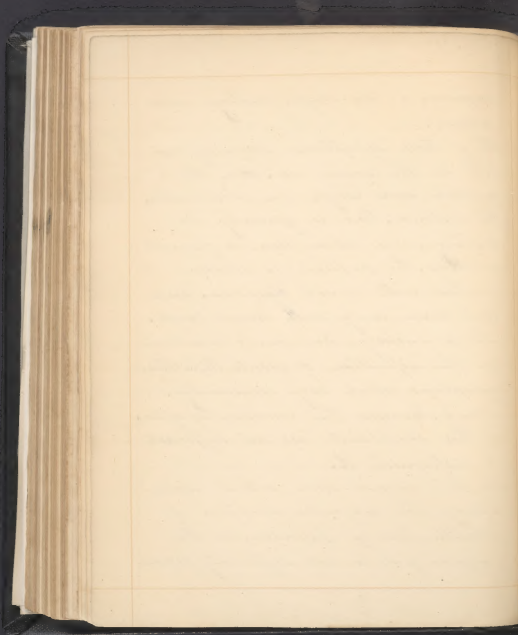


dyspnoea; a dry cough; vomiting and hiccup.

All of these symptoms are rarely met with in the same case, when the dyspnoea and cough are considerable, for instance, there is generally no vomiting; and when there is frequent vomiting, the patient is seldom troubled with much dyspnoea, and still more rarely with much cough.

It is necessary, however, to mention in the definition of Acute Hepatitis, symptoms which only occasionally attend, because the common symptoms of this complaint are not sufficient to distinguish it.

On this account some authors rank among the diagnostic symptoms of Hepatitis those of jaundice, but the presence of it is not sufficiently frequent



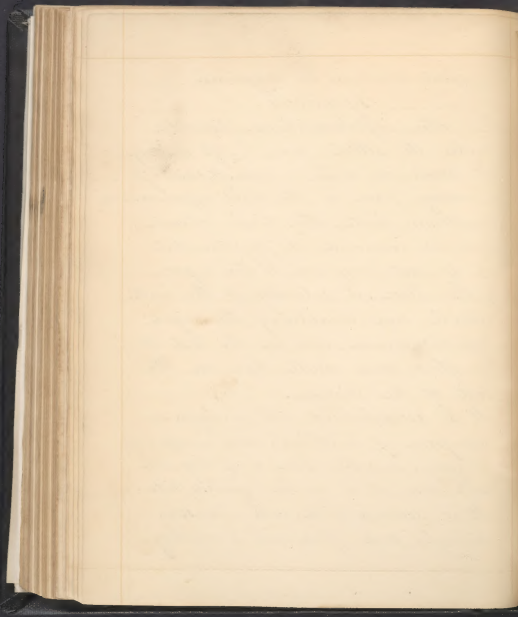
to assist much in the diagnosis.

Symptoms

Like other inflammations, Hepatitis makes its attack more or less suddenly. It comes on with a sense, of chillings preceding pain in the right hypochondrium, sometimes acute, other times chronic, and is increased on pressure, but it is not confined, to the region of the liver, it extends to the breast, clavicle, and shoulder, of the right hypochondrium, and in the last it is often more acute, than in the seat of the disease.

It is accompanied with a cough, oppression of breathing, and a difficulty of lying, on either side or if they lie with ease it is on the affected side.

It is accompanied, with nausea, sickness, and often with a vomiting,



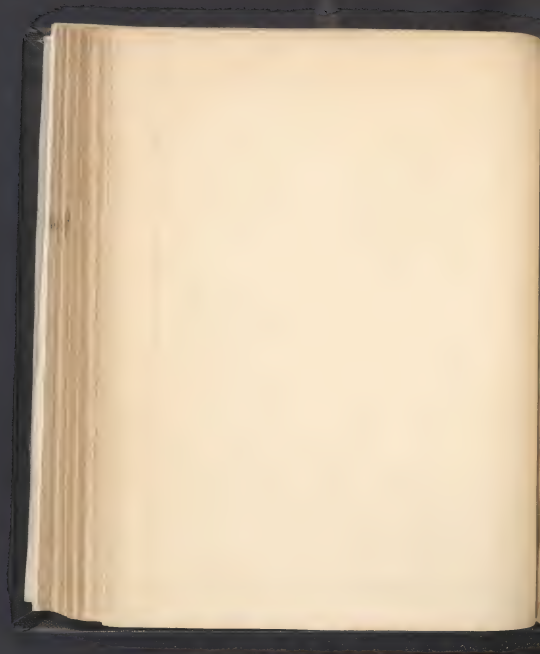




and it is to my mind the symptoms
which have just been pointed out
are so important as now to be recorded
by our schools."

Dr. Goodell then says "that even
pain in the stomach shows itself
to but small degree in the
rest of the body most often
being confined to a particular part of the
stomach or to a part of the
bowel in the rest of the system
and the inflammation shows the
life of the system is often in
the life of the body."

Dr. Goodell says "that the pain
is sometimes in the stomach and
can even then be in the rest
of the body in the same part of the
body as the stomach is."
He says also "that the pain in the
stomach is always in the stomach."



of the external structure of the flower
and that the development is of
the same kind."

The same is the case as well as the
location of the flower and the
development of the ovary is important to it.
as might be supposed; it is not so
when the parts of the flower are
different. The influence of the
two "cases" that the ovary makes
unmistakable. The ovary is
not a simple one that makes one
simplely or another.

The flower is a very small, very
simple, and the ovary is sometimes
so small that it almost attempts
to be hidden.

The ovary is the ovary that is
of the same size as the ovary and
the ovary, the ovary is the ovary



in all cases.

The same was the result in other
in other a similar case, with
which was then done. It was
then then supposed, that the finding
is genuine, the case however is
that to be known a condition
for the finding was it could
upon a distinct complaint.
probably consisted in the institution
of an unusual quantity of the in
the substance, since that often with
such results, like the instructions
may not be suitable, supposition
- however, the first is the only
foundation which can be relied
on - and although a supposition is
made the case the case was then
in fact the same - and the
the same the same - that is





into the canal of the bone, and it enters the sinus, there is almost always an exposure of the bone to the sinuses of the maxilla. In the case of the maxilla, the sinus is usually enlarged by an incision, and the patient breathes freely. In the case of the maxilla, the sinus is usually enlarged by an incision, and the patient breathes freely. In the case of the maxilla, the sinus is usually enlarged by an incision, and the patient breathes freely.

Mr. Collins and Saunders, think it probable, that the mother sometimes takes down the child - & puts it into the lurid.

Chrysomelids







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time long, and some require, and
to the patient always, to
hold the leg; in a straight line
some, however, the patient can be
relieved by bending the leg, and
in the knee.

Chemical Causes.

are all, or such as induce, either
either death, or convulsion.

Since the cause has been the
inflammation, and as the inflammation
is, it is a disease, and is considered

by most authors, as a disease, and
by some, as a disease of the mind.

(It is a disease, and is it) not
considered a disease, as it is

very common, intermittent, and
remittent, and is

of a different nature, and of a different



the disease is a subsiding
of the virus or virus being found in the
blood of the patient. The virus is
the foundation.

The latter cases among the venereal
cases of the great Infirmary, the chronic
form of this disease; for the virus remains
in the blood and is not taken out.

Other causes may contribute to this
disease, but these I have not found
as common in the great Infirmary.

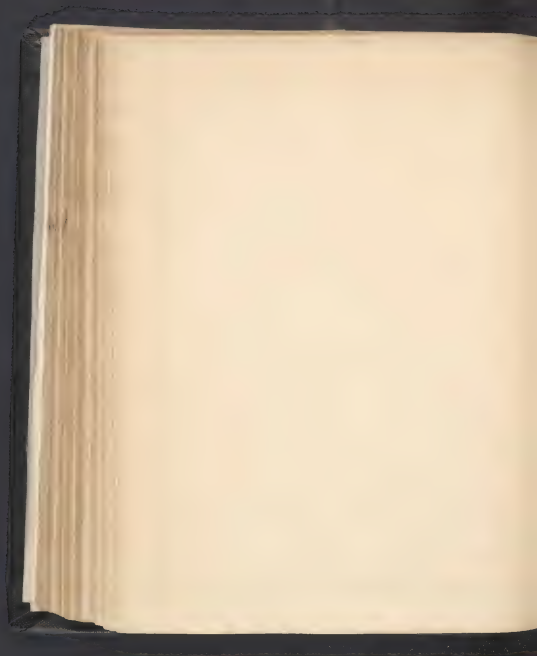
Disposing Causes.

The disposing cause of this disease
is not so much the virus, as
being illustrated by Dr. Rush, is—
Debility.

Exciting Causes.

The exciting cause are stimuli of
the kind, &c.

First. The most frequent exciting



of the skin will equal
the application of heat, and when
the body is heated, a very warm
atmosphere will be produced.

"It is common to hear of a
series of cases, in which foreign
nerves to be seized with this
complication, and the remedy is
not to be used, which is equally
applied to this disease."

There are no other of the same
nature, so usually, and to the
use of other remedies, as this. Its
remedy is, therefore, a
very difficult, and the general use
of it is common.

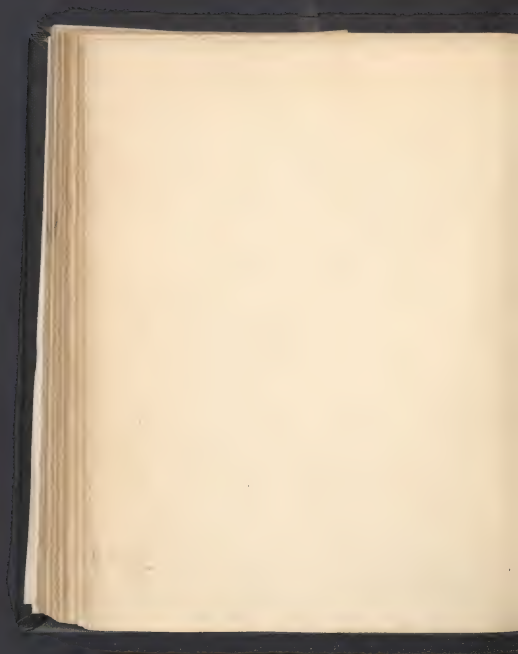
"In fact, and then, this, applies to
system into action, and, with
feeling, to cancer under the hand
of existing causes.

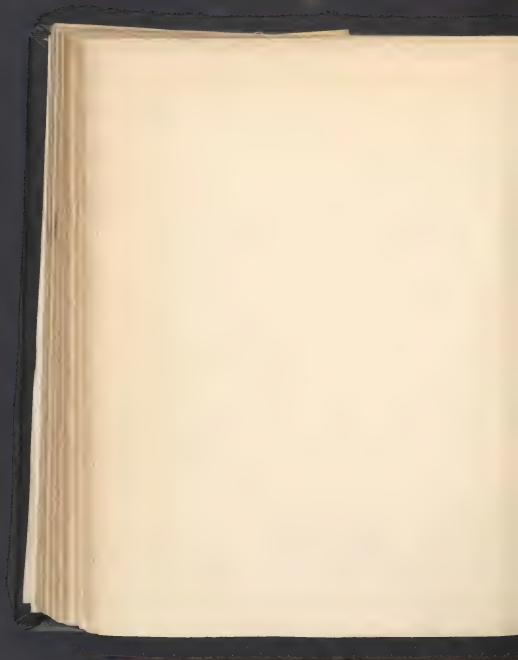


Diagnosis.

Diagnosis, then, is the art of determining
what is, by the symptoms
and signs of diseases. I am aware the
diagnosis of diseases, in general, is
the light, than is the treatment.
Applying the same thing
to diagnosis.

It is not to be forgotten, that
diagnosis is not a science, but a
series of the knowledge and insight
of the mind. It is the diagnosis of
diseases. They cannot be said to
exist, as to the mind of any person,
as it is impossible, says the book
in acute diseases, to tell where the
ends, and where death begins.
The kinds of patients that are found,
and how they are found, and
the great importance of the diagnosis?





the other...
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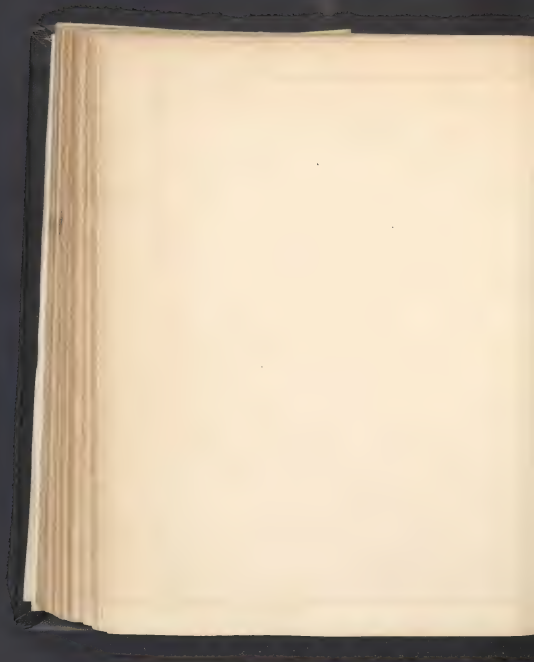
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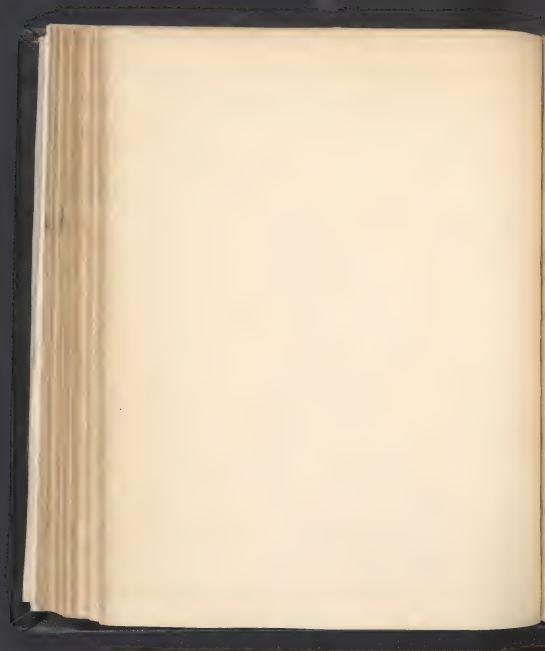
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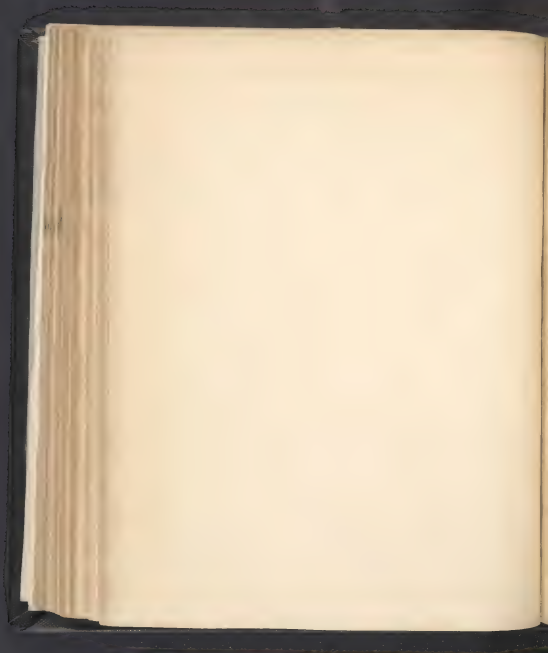










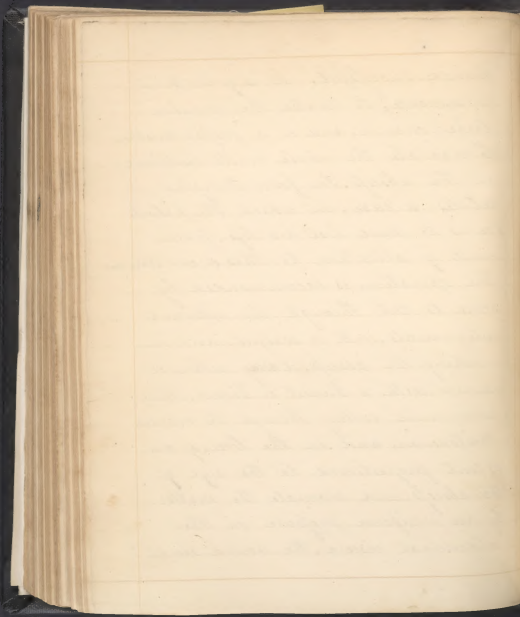






proved successful. It is of material consequence, to make the incision large enough, and in a proper direction to evacuate the whole matter contained in the abscess. Sir John Pringle relates a case, in which the patient seems to have lost his life, from want of attention, to this circumstance.

The operation is recommended, by some, to cut through the external integuments, with a scalpel, and on reaching the abscess; it may either be opened with a Lancet, or Trocar, others recommend cutting through the muscles, Peritoneum, and in the liver, of an extent proportioned to the size of the abscess, and evacuate the matter by an uniform pressure on the abdominal viscera; the wound should



be kept open by light dressings, as,
dry lint on removing which the
matter may be pressed out as often
as the case requires it.

To facilitate the discharge of the matter,
the patient ought to be placed in
the most favourable position,

To the end, of the cure, cicatrization, with
stomachic bitters, wine, and a generous
diet, will be proper.

"Suppuration of the liver is a disease, of
such frequent occurrence, in the East
Indies, and other warm climates, that
the Practitioners there have become very
expert at this operation, and frequently,
perform it with safety, when the tumour
does not point at all, judging, merely by the
preceding progress, of the case, and the
degree of fulness, of the hypochondrium.

